Need, Challenge, and (partial) Success Affordable Housing in Virginia



Agenda

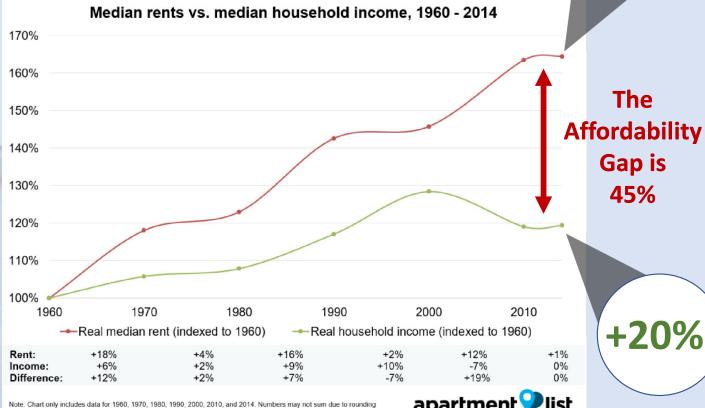
- The Need for Affordable Housing
- The Challenge to Production and Preservation
- The Success We Have Found (is not enough)



The Need...is great

+65%

For many decades incomes have risen very little, but the cost of housing continues to go up



+20%

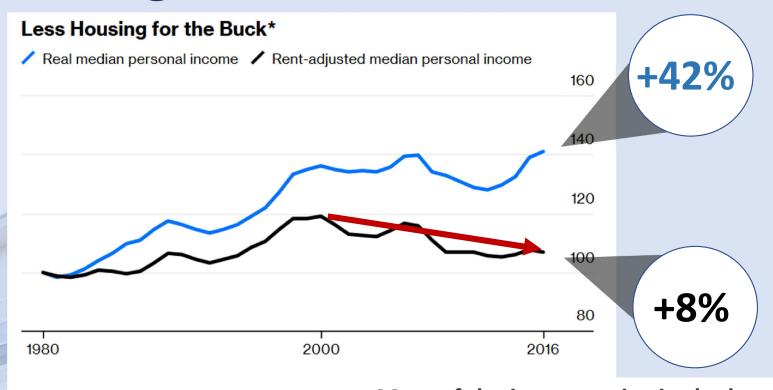
Source: 1960-2000 Decennial Censuses and 2010-14 American Community Surveys

apartment Vist



The Need...is great

The St. Louis
Fed
illustrates it
like this →



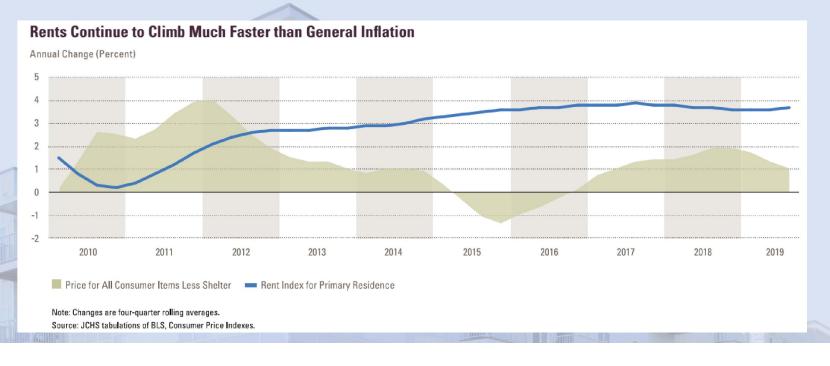
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis * Index 1980 = 100 Most of the income gains in the last 30 years are going to pay for housing



The Need...is great

 In the seven-year period from 2012 to 2019, the CPI for rent of primary residences rose 28%

...more than four times faster than the 6% rise in the CPI for all items less shelter





Agenda

- The Need for Affordable Housing
 - The Challenge to Production and Preservation
 - The Success We Have Found (is not enough)



The Challenge for New Construction

- NIMBY is alive and well
- Structural Impediments
 - Exclusionary Zoning & Econ 101
- Costs
 - Land Costs
 - Construction Costs
- COVID-19
 - Delays (Entitlement, Site Approvals, Permitting, and Construction)
 - Supply Chain Problems



Exclusionary Zoning

Suburban zoning restricts the supply of housing and is typically exclusionary and outdated.

A recent report by the Brookings Institution notes that:

- Land use regulation and local property taxes <u>badly</u> need a 21st century makeover
- Low density, single-family housing will <u>NOT</u> accommodate population growth
- Far too many local governments still have zoning that prioritizes large-lot single family homes
- For housing supply to grow, more localities need to update their zoning, building codes, and property taxes to <u>allow and incentivize higher density housing</u>, particularly near employment centers and transportation infrastructure



Economics 101

	Household Growth		Housing	
	Percent	Number (Millions)	Completions (Units, M)	Difference
1970s	2.4	1.68	1.70	24,800
1980s	1.3	1.13	1.49	364,400
1990s	1.4	1.40	1.33	-72,300
2000s	1.0	1.14	1.56	420,900
2010s	0.9	1.04	0.88	-160,200
Average*	1.4	1.25	1.40	150,800

Source: CBRE Research, U.S. Census Buran Moody's Analytics, Q 2019. *Average for entition 160,200 fewer

housing units than households... per YEAR!

- Supply is limited, so prices go up...
- Over the past decade, U.S. housing construction has not kept pace with household formation even though household growth continues to edge down
- The undersupply is even greater if obsolescence is factored into the equation
- This undersupply has been a major contributor to rising single-family home sales prices and multifamily rents



Material Costs – Lumber Prices



The Challenge for Preservation

- "Value-Add" buyers bidding up property values
 - Beyond the reach of tax-exempt bonds and 4% tax credit financing structures
- Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing (NOAH) is being converted to higher rents



Agenda

- The Need for Affordable Housing
- The Challenge to Production and Preservation
 - The Success We Have Found (is not enough)



The Success...

- LIHTC Program
- Virginia Housing
 - One of the best Housing Finance Agencies in the nation
 - REACH Funds
- Greater realization of the affordability problem
- State Housing Trust Fund
- Potential state tax credit



The Success...

- LIHTC The most successful affordable housing program ever
 - More than 3 million affordable units produced since 1987
 - Universally high occupancy
 - Miniscule foreclosure rate
 - True public/private venture
 - Sponsors and investors have skin in the game for the long haul



The Success...

 Here are a few of our most recent efforts to add to the supply of affordable housing

